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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17TH, 1907.

We had expectation of a rather pretty falling out, when *Truth* some weeks ago ventilated the matters of contention between the medical hierarchy and one Dr. SHAW. Dr. SHAW is a medical man of some eminence. At M.D. of London, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Fellow and Vice-President of the British Gynaecological Society, and Fellow of the British Electro-Therapeutic Society, he was also a specialist entrusted with particular cases at the North-West London Hospital. Cancer was apparently a hobby of his, and he entertains strong opinions as to the danger of surgical operations in such cases. The recognized medical journals have published some statements which he considered erroneous and dangerously misleading. He wrote to those journals—a correct professional proceeding—but was not granted publicity. Whereupon, in the interest, as he thinks, of countless suffering women, he wrote a book on fibroid tumour, and its treatment without the knife. The Royal College of Physicians taxed him with unprofessional conduct, and the upshot was that he resigned his degrees, and requested that his name be taken off the medical register. The latter request was refused. The question of the perils of the operation called hysterectomy is too technical for publication, and in a world where there is a common saying that "surgeons are too fond of using the knife," there seems little need to quote statistics to show that the mortality of the operating table is heavy. The larger question, speaking publicly as well as professionally, is opened up of whether the hierarchy that rules the profession in matters

of etiquette and conduct is an honest administration, or whether it betrays the characteristics of a priestcraft. Being curious on this point, we obtained a copy of Dr. SHAW's explanation, a 246-page book entitled "Medical Priestcraft, a National Peril." Full of his grievances, we find the author somewhat prolix, but at the same time there is no obscuring of his allegation that the British Medical Association has already become "a menace to professional liberty" and "inimical to the public weal." *Truth* has committed itself to the statement that the gravamen of Dr. SHAW's offence lies in the fact that he rejects the current opinion of the profession in a matter of profound importance, and that, being silenced by a sort of professional boycott, he appeals directly to the public by showing them what he believes to be the truth; and to punish this the professional machinery has been set in motion. If that be so, the public has a direct interest in the matter. But we do not think this book will help the public much, for the simple reason that the public will not read so much to decide a comparatively simple issue. With regard to the professional features of the charge against Dr. SHAW, we feel justified in saying at once that he is a victim of hypocrisy. The non-advertising policy or principle of the medical profession is glaringly evaded by the whole squad, high and low, but with perhaps the worst examples among those whose eminence would argue they need advertisement least. There is certainly as much of the *ad captandū vulgus* in a letter to the *Lancet* as in a book on fibroid tumour dedicated to the laity, and the *Lancet* letter is likely to be read by a greater proportion of the laity than such a book would be. Medicine is a trade or business like most other things, and it is conducted by human beings with ordinary human needs. There are undoubtedly men clever at their work, and there are others who are—well, not clever. None of them is infallible, and in such a study a certain caution and deliberation in accepting new theories is desirable. On this ground we can excuse, if we cannot defend, the general attitude of orthodoxy to heterodoxy. Dr. SHAW has the misfortune to be heterodox at present. Some day, perhaps, when he is no longer above ground to derive satisfaction from the fact, his views will be orthodox. Medical science has progressed that way. In 1778 Dr. JOHN BROWN of Edinburgh was formally ostracised for attacking the indiscriminate practice of blood-letting, but nowadays the nickname of "leech" as applied to the profession would hardly be understood—unless (may we hint?) by those who have had to pay big fees to specialists. It seems rather mean of Dr. SHAW to tell stories against his own profession, but the provocation he has received has made him lavish of anecdotes which, we confess, we have read with some relish. We may close our reference with one specimen:

"A well-known doctor, now retired from active practice, told me the following incident. A patient of his, thinking to get an independent opinion, went to a certain throat specialist on his own account. The specialist took a very serious view of the case. An operation was necessary. What would it cost the patient? He could not at first say, but when pressed, the sum of sixty guineas was named. The patient went back to his medical friend in great distress, and the doctor thereupon wrote to the specialist, asking what treatment he could carry out for the patient at home. The specialist answered: 'Paint his throat twice a day with chloride of zinc, and if he is not well in a fortnight, let me see him again.'"

There is one very common operation, by the way, which tempts us to use a little more space to join Dr. SHAW in his denunciation of the *furor operaticus*. We refer to the fashion or fad of appendicitis. How many persons have had their lives risked or lost by appendicectomy, as the doctor-folk call this trick of the carver, where a dose of salts might have done, we hardly dare to calculate. Why should it have been reserved for the last decade to discover the wickedness of the appendix? We hold the opinion, and got it before we ever heard of Dr. SHAW, that professional interest in that trick of the trade accounts for the apparent increase in appendicitis, and we hope that Sir FREDERICK TREVES, whose much advertised attendance on King EDWARD was partly responsible for the furor, will get us good a hearing for the warning he has since felt it necessary to issue, against the abuse of this surgical operation. It is suggested by Dr. SHAW, and we have little hesitation in accepting the suggestion, that the 56 per cent. in the deaths "from appendicitis" are really largely due to appendicectomy—that is, to the operator's knife. Some German statistics (from the University Hospital at Heidelberg) are given to show that non-surgical treatment is possible, and indeed better, in the average case.

The English Mail of the 15th June was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

The plague total at date is 170 cases; there were two yesterday.

A Chinese boy, who was in the habit of annoying shopkeepers by throwing stones at them, was ordered by Mr. Haselwood to be whipped yesterday.

A Japanese undesirable was brought before Mr. F. A. Haselwood yesterday on a charge of returning from banishment. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Lala Lalpat Rai the deported Indian nationalist, is being treated at Mandalay with all the consideration due to a State prisoner. He resides in a specially fitted bungalow, attended by servants, has a carriage and a pair at his service, and is supplied with books. Two officers always keep him company and chat with him.

The value of claret as a health-giving daily beverage has often been insisted upon by the medical profession. Dr. Robert Hutchinson, the well-known authority on diet, has declared claret to be better for a sedentary population than either beer or spirits, and Dr. King Chambers has pronounced the verdict that "as regular beverage for a healthy person there is no wine on the English market equal to claret."

At the Wolverhampton County-court the other day, a widow named Brevet sued a young married man named Wallace Hales for money lent. Hales said: "She told me I could have as much money as I liked. She always had me up at her house. She used to give me whisky and kisses." Judge Smith: "If that is true you ought to be ashamed to mention it. When ladies kiss me I generally hold my tongue."

A curious newspaper trouble has arisen in the province of Kwangsi, in China. The Governor of the Province refused stubbornly to sanction the publication of a Chinese journal there, which is owned by a Catholic graduate. The Bishop of Kwangsi, took the latter's part and wrote to the Governor that it was against the law to prevent a Chinaman from publishing a Chinese newspaper. The Governor replied that the law directed that to publish a newspaper required the permission of the local mandarins. No such permission had been given in this case. To cut short further argument, the Governor forbade the publication of the newspaper.

In spite of the fact that everybody seems to be drinking China tea now, Mingling Lane entirely fails to corroborate the idea that it is coming into vogue again. The truth is that "everybody" is too often taken to mean those who can consider it a vagary rather than a necessity. The former class may trifle with the delicate beverage in delicate cups, but the latter class likes something that the uncultivated palate easily recognizes. The stronger flavour, the cheaper price, and the smaller quantity required to produce the same strength have popularised Indian tea, and "everybody" holds a very small place compared with the remaining millions to whom tea, hot or cold, in brown tea-pot or tin can, has become a daily necessity.

So advises China the Shanghai *Mercury*:—"Treat dishonesty in the civil service as opium is being treated (on paper) in the army. Go to the root of the matter. Make it a capital offence to be guilty of corruption in any form, and in ten years there would be a new heaven and a new earth in China. Impossible! our readers will say. But we are face to face with an administration which threatens death for a far more venial offence than dishonesty, and in carrying out the procedure we recommend it would have the country with it to a man, always excepting the peccant officials. If that can be done, if there are honest men in Peking and the provincial capitals there is hope. If not, the Governor of Anhwei has died in vain."

Two eminent French experimenters, says the *Grand Magazine*, assure us that sea water will cure or at least alleviate many cases of leucacy. The explanation is "Man, like all other animals, descends from a marine ancestor. To place the human organism modified by disease in its original surrounding should, therefore, prove advantageous to it." Starting from these premises, the French doctors have given subcutaneous injections of sea water to a number of insane persons, with, they declare, the most beneficial results. A great number of other diseases, consumption, diabetes and stomach disorders have also been treated successfully by internal doses of sea water not only in France, but also in Sweden. Bread has even been made with sea water and is strongly recommended by those who have benefited by it, not for its flavor, but for its effects.

The Central News Paris correspondent tells the story of a wealthy French financier who recently took a ticket at a Paris terminus for a long railway journey. He missed his train, and while waiting for the next, which left two hours later, he studied the company's tariff to pass away the time. He then found that he had been charged 14 francs 45 centimes, whereas the proper fare was only 14 francs 42 centimes. He asked for his money back at the booking-office, but without result. An interview with the stationmaster was also unsuccessful. He afterwards wrote a number of letters to the company, but received no answer. He then commenced an action to recover the three centimes (three-tenths of a penny). He won the action in the lower court, but the company took it to the Appeal Court, and afterwards to the Court of Cassation. Both Courts dismissed the appeal, and the company were ordered to pay the plaintiff the three centimes. The costs of the company amounted to 8,000 francs.

It is reported that the British Minister in Peking has proposed to the Waiwun that the settlement of the Mixed Court case, of December 1905, shall be left to arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected from any nationality other than those concerned, namely, British and Chinese.

The following telegram was sent from Tientsin to a native paper at Shanghai: "The delegates from the Customs Tactai have discovered some hundreds of rifles in the funnel of a steamer." One would like to know how the engineers and stokers fared on the voyage, with the funnel choked with guns.

In Committee on the Army Estimates in the course of the discussion of the vote for ammunition, engineer stores, &c., Mr. Bullair said the explosion on the Japanese battleship "Mikasa" had been attributed by a commission of the Japan Sea Diet to cordite supplied by a British firm. He happened to know that the cordite which exploded on the "Mikasa" was cordite containing chloride of mercury and supplied by Kynoch's. Shortly before that explosion the heat test had been tried, and the cordite responded perfectly. That was inevitable, because the chloride of mercury effectively masked the heat tests. That was an accident which might happen at any moment with the untreated cordite, which was now in our own magazines. That report was a great reflection on British cordite firms, and, therefore, it could not be too soon known that the Government repudiated the action of those firms which had been adding mercuric chloride and thereby endangering all our battleships. (Hear, hear.)

There must be a great deal of native humour in the Anglo-Bengali papers. This is how the Dufferin Fund originated, according to a leading article in the "Amrita Bazar Patrik":—"A number of English ladies studied medicine in England and took their degrees. But as their country men had no faith in their medical skill and would not, therefore, avail themselves of it, so they began to starve. Just then, some English philanthropists stepped forth and shed tears over the miseries of Hindu ladies who, they alleged, would rather die than be treated by male doctors. Upon this, the Dufferin Fund was founded. The Dufferin Fund hospitals, and a large number of the starving medical women of England were put in charge of them though equally, and perhaps better, qualified persons were available in this country for the purpose. No agency in India has done better and nobler work than the Dufferin Fund and thousands of Hindu women have cause to bless it. And this is the response. Could anything be more heart-breaking?"

Passengers arriving on the *Carnarvon* at New York on June 12th told of the marvellous rescue by one of the crew named Brown of a man found motionless on his seat in a tiny boat holding an air raft between his knees. The rescuer swam with a life-line to the boat, as the sea following a hurricane and snowstorm, made a launch impossible. Louis Vaillet, the rescued man, one of the crew of a St. Malo fishing vessel, was in a dory on the Grand Banks when a blizzard swept his companion overboard. Vaillet drifted hundreds of miles, eking out his scanty provisions. On the fifth day he ate his last crumb, and after that chewed tarred rope and his boots. For nine days he kept a record of the time by notches on the gunwale, then he lost consciousness of everything save the appearance of a ship far in the distance. Though he gripped the oar in his knees to attract attention, the vessel failed to see him. He was still in the same position, like a petrified image frozen to his seat, when rescued. Taken to New York Hospital in a state of extreme exhaustion, his chances of recovery are slender.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at Happy Valley from the 13th to 14th July, 1907. The following cards were handed in:—

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.		
Mr. R. O. Hutchison	78	— 78
Mr. L. A. Murray	83	— 3 = 80
Mr. H. W. Wade	93	— 12 = 81
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite	90	— 8 = 82
Mr. F. W. Warre	88	— 5 = 83
Mr. E. J. Grist	84	— 3 = 84
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	90	— 6 = 84
Mr. C. W. May	90	— 5 = 85
Mr. H. Pinckney	94	— 8 = 86
Mr. D. B. Murray	96	— 12 = 84

(21 entries.)		
Mr. R. O. Hutchison	78	— 2 = 76
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite	91	— 10 = 81
Mr. F. W. Warre	88	— 7 = 81
Mr. A. Morley	99	— 18 = 81
Mr. E. J. Grist	84	— 2 = 82
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	90	— 8 = 82
Mr. G. C. Moxon	109	— 18 = 82
Mr. C. W. May	90	— 7 = 83
Mr. D. B. Murray	96	— 12 = 84

Winner of Cup and Pool.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 16th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has fallen generally, partially over Formosa and the S. coast of China.

The depression in the North which has probably deepened, appears to be still situated between the E. coast of China and W. Japan. The Japanese returns are, however, not yet to hand.

A second low area, apparently still now, has developed over Formosa and the Channel.

Unsettled, squally weather is indicated in the Formosa Channel, and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood.	
Formosa Channel	N.E. or variable, bl. wind, or fresh.
South coast of China between Formosa and Lanchow	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

(*) W. and variable winds, moderate or fresh, squally thunder showers.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, July 16th.
An explosion has occurred on the American battleship *Georgia*, whereby eight of the crew have been killed, and twelve injured.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, July 14th.
A report that a Japanese has been arrested in San Diego, California, for sketching a fort, has created much stir in America, but the Government at Washington affirms that it has no official information of the occurrence. A remarkable feature in the situation is that Eastern America is constantly uninformed of what is happening in the West until the San Francisco newspapers reach New York.

KOREA AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 14th.
The Korean deputation at the Hague, yesterday presented Mr. Choate with a Korean protest. Mr. Choate while dwelling on the goodwill of the United States for Korea said if it wished to make representations it should address Washington.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 14th.
President Fallières, while returning from the review at Longchamps on the 14th inst., was fired at by a man who proved to be insane. Two shots were fired but no one was hurt.

OPENING OF THE CARDIFF DOCK.

LONDON, July 14th.
The King and Queen opened the new dock at Cardiff, and the King knighted the Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 14th.
A document published in St. Petersburg indicts, on capital charges, Generals Stessel, Fock, Smirnov, and Reuss, for concealing false reports of battles, and for recommending defeated Generals for decorations.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A sickening discovery was made yesterday at No. 1, Sowkeean Road. An Indian policeman was attracted by a suspicious odour, and eventually, after the house was broken into, a corpse in an advanced stage of decomposition was found, with a wound in the throat suggesting suicide. It has been identified as that of an Italian male, about fifty years old, name at present unknown, who was often seen in the city following his occupation as a hawker.

BANDMANN-DALLAS.

HOW THE ARTIST FEELS OUT.

At the High Court Calcutta on June 19th Mr. Justice Chitty took up the case of Maurice Edward Bandmann vs. Henry Dallas.

Mr. Knight and Mr. Hagman, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stokes and Mr. Orr, instructed by Messrs. Orr, Digman and Co., represented the defendant.

This is a suit for the winding up of the partnership which was agreed to be carried on between the parties under an agreement, dated the 14th April, 1904, and for a direction that the defendant should render accounts of his performances at Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, and Shanghai. By the agreement in question they agreed to run for a period of three years theatrical performances in the following places:—The Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, Mexico, Sandwich Island, Java, China, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt, and India. It was further agreed that the name of the company should be the Bandmann and Dallas Opera Company in the Mediterranean, Egypt, the West Indies, South America and Mexico, and the Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company in the remaining places. The plaintiff performed in various places in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, and in May, 1905, arrived in Bombay, whence he came to Calcutta in June, 1905. The defendant played at Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong and Shanghai, subsequently proceeding to England.

The defendant wrote a letter, dated the 11th May, 1905 to the plaintiff, and addressed to Bombay from Nagasaki, which the plaintiff received in Calcutta. The letter, amongst other things, stated: "There appears to be some mistake on your part as to our original intention when entering into partnership, the sole object of which to quote your own words, being 'to control the whole world.' Now the East, which I claim to have exploited with modern up-to-date musical comedies, has always proved quite sufficient for me to work without a partner. I was induced to join you partly on the understanding that we were each to do our separate spheres of action. On the first intimation of your suggesting to come out to East, I cabled from Calcutta that if you continued in your intention I should consider the partnership annulled."

On the 1st July, 1905, the plaintiff, in reply, stated, among other matters: "I confirm the cancellation of my connection with you as partner." The plaintiff submitted that the partnership was dissolved by these letters. From time to time during the continuance of the partnership, the plaintiff duly rendered accounts of his performance, and now called upon the defendant to render accounts of his performance. The plaintiff asked that the partnership be wound up, and that the defendant be directed to render a faithful account of his performance. Case proceeding.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, July 16th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

EXTENDING AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

In the matter of the Man On Insurance Co., Ltd., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. R. E. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), renewed the application for the confirmation by the Court of certain resolutions which had been passed with a view to extending the Company's business.

Mr. Pollock stated that since the matter was last before the Court they had complied with the Lordship's desire that certain additional information should be put on the record with reference to the financial position of the Man On Insurance Company, and setting forth its assets and liabilities. Certain affidavits, compiled by the manager of the Company, Mr. R. E. C. Master and Mr. Kwong Tong-kwok, a director, had been filed. If those affidavits satisfied his Lordship he would ask him to make an order approving of them. A formal order would be submitted for the approval of the Court. Mr. Pollock further asked his Lordship to make an order that costs should be taxed and paid by the Insurance Company as between solicitor and client.

His Lordship—I grant this application now that the further information has been supplied me. It is a matter which concerns the public, and, therefore, I will give my reasons for granting it. In the first place, when the application was made, I was under the impression that the share capital was not sufficient, but information has now been supplied to me that a great number of Chinese marine insurance companies, which are also in the fire business have a capital practically the same as this, namely, \$1,000,000 half paid up. It is a matter which the Court must inquire into carefully because experience has shown that, in the event of the winding up of a company, there is always very great difficulty with regard to absent shareholders. Therefore, I required special information with regard to resident shareholders in this Company, and I find that out of 5,000 shares, all with the exception of 325, are held by shareholders in Hongkong. That appears to me, so far as the Court can investigate it, sufficient guarantee that, in the event of the company being called up, there will be no difficulty. The Company has supplied the information the Court required, therefore I grant the application.

Mr. Pollock—I take it your Lordship will not require any further advertisements?

His Lordship—I think not.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Tuesday, July 16th.

BEFORE COMMANDER BASIL TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

DUMPING RUBBISH.

Captain J. Jenkins of the s.s. *Derwent* was summoned for throwing, or allowing rubbish to be thrown in the harbour from his ship on the 14th instant.

Defendant admitted that some old mangle was thrown overboard, but said he did not understand the Ordinance referred to such things.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

AN UNLIGHTED WHARF.

The owner of the Hau Tak wharf was proceeded against by Constable Montague for failing to exhibit a green light within six feet of the end of his wharf.

A native named Lo Lim Sang appeared as defendant, stating that he was in charge of, and responsible for the care of, the wharf. The owner was at Macao.

His Worship ordered defendant to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

PREVENTING FREE ACCESS.

Four boatwomen charged with lying alongside Whitty Street steps in their boats, and preventing the free access of other vessels thereto, were fined \$10 apiece, or failing the payment of the fine, one month's imprisonment.

HUMOURS OF A FRENCH COLONY.

The *Libre Parole* states that proceedings are to be taken against the Governor of the Point à Pitre Prison in Guadeloupe, M. Legitimus, the deputy for the island, and several other persons on charges of corruption.

A mischievously disposed convict in the prison, knowing that the Governor saw the correspondence of all the prisoners, wrote a letter addressed to his mother, earnestly exhorting her never to reveal the spot where he had buried treasure of enormous value.

His rise succeeded. The Governor told M. Legitimus of the buried treasure, and from that time forward, the convict began to have what he has since described as "the time of his life." He was relieved from all labour, he was invited to lunch with the Governor, and bottles of champagne were brought for his delectation.

Then the Governor and the deputy jointly hinted to him that they knew all about his hidden treasure, all that is to say, except where it was buried. They suggested, as among friends, that he might relieve their curiosity on that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them the tree beneath which the treasure lay. Accordingly, when darkness fell, the trio set out, accompanied by several friends of M. Legitimus. The last named held a lantern, and his friends perched freely for some hours as they dug at that point. The convict at first was coy, but after keeping his dupes in suspense for some days, offered to go with them and show them

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 16th instant in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.
MAJOR-GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B. A.C.D.

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BAILEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 26 to 30, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the following papers:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure: Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Colony for the year 1906; Report of the Inspector of Schools for the year 1906; Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee; Correspondence on the subject of salaries of European Civil Servants.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have the honour to move the following resolution—"Resolved that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved."

I move this resolution, Sir, *pro forma*, leaving it to the unofficial members of the Council to express their opinions on the subject. The extra amount required for the first six months of this year will be about \$44,000. As regards the remainder of the year, and in fact for the whole year, the total amount has already been voted, as the estimates were taken at the rate of 2/.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I have much pleasure in recording the resolution which has just been proposed by the hon. gentleman opposite. The hon. Colonial Secretary said he proposed this *pro forma*, and I can quite appreciate his position inasmuch as it is a resolution dealing with salaries of members of the public service, of which service he is a member. The question arose eighteen months ago, and at one time it excited a good deal of comment both in the public press and in private conversation, and culminated in May last in a series of petitions being sent home to the Secretary of State regarding the unfortunate position of members of the Civil Service on account of the rise in value of the dollar, thus placing them all in a position to lose a number of dollars, while at the same time the cost of living and other expenses did not decrease in proportion to the rise in value of the dollar. Unfortunately the Secretary of State did not see fit in the first instance to grant their prayer, but as is seen in Despatch 122, dated 11th June, 1907, the Secretary of State, Lord Elgin, has at last consented, with the approval of this Council, to a certain arrangement which, I am sure, will give to members of the Civil Service in this Colony adequate compensation for their losses. As I said, Sir, the subject was brought prominently before the public some time ago, and I must say that most members of this Council, and also the public, sympathised a very great deal with the members of the Civil Service, and we took an arrangement of this sort in fixing the dollar at 2/- is a fair settlement of the question. We feel, however, having regard to the increased value of the dollar, that, if there should be any loss, the Colony as a whole should bear it rather than the different members of the Civil Service. I go upon the principle, Sir, in supporting the resolution, that the Colony has a right to expect good and faithful service from its Civil Servants, and on their part they have a right to look to the Colony to give them an amount commensurate with their services, also to enable them to maintain their position in the Colony with some degree of comfort. I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution, and I am sure my unofficial colleagues will unanimously support it (applause).

HIS EXCELLENCY—I gather from the speech which has fallen on the Council after the remarks of the senior unofficial member that the hon. unofficial members are in favour of this resolution (applause). Members of the Government will, of course, not vote on the resolution, and all I can say is, that after this resolution is passed the Civil Servants will feel that they have been liberally treated in this matter, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will one and all, properly appreciate that liberality (applause).

INSURANCE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a bill entitled An Ordinance relating to Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Companies. The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FACILITIES FOR A FOREIGN COMPANY.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company, called the Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij, certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council—the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:

EDUCATIONAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Five thousand five hundred Dollars (\$5,500) in aid of the vote, Education, Other Charges, Grants, Building Grants.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand nine hundred Dollars (\$1,900) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent Maintenance of Lighthouses.

JUDICIAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two hundred and seventy five Dollars (\$275) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court, Other Charges, for the following items:—

Electric Fans and Light ... \$ 75

Incidental Expenses ... 200

Total ... \$275

PUBLIC CEMETERY.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and fifty Dollars (\$350) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous, Maintenance of Public Cemetery.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Yesterday there was laid before the Legislative Council the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure:—

Downing Street, 31st May, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 104 of April 23rd, reporting your assumption of the administration and enclosing extracts from the local Press with regard to Sir M. Nathan's departure.

2. These papers afford gratifying evidence of the esteem in which the retiring Governor is held by all classes of the population of the Colony, and I have read them with much pleasure.

3. In the addresses; presented to Sir M. Nathan on his departure references have been made to the many important services which he rendered to the Colony during the period of his administration. I cordially associate myself with all that was said on the occasion, and I fully sympathise with the regret, so generally expressed, that his connection with Hongkong has not been extended to the full term during which a Governor ordinarily holds office. But in the public interests His Majesty's Government found it necessary to invite Sir M. Nathan to give the benefit of his proved ability in another portion of the Empire, and I desire to record my appreciation of the ready way in which he met their wishes.

I have &c., ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the typhoon relief fund committee, was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday:—

Downing Street, 6th June, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 93 of the 18th of April, forwarding a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the typhoon of the 18th of September last.

2. The inhabitants of Hongkong are entitled to the greatest credit for the energetic measures which they took to repair the disaster and for the liberality with which they subscribed to the relief fund. I note with great pleasure Sir M. Nathan's testimony to the admirable work performed by Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. Hewitt, Hunter, Brewin and Fung Wai Chan, and the other members of the Relief Committees and I should be glad if you would express to these gentlemen my appreciation of their services.

3. I cordially approve the proposal that the money which the Government had pledged itself to contribute to the relief fund should be expended upon the prompt commencement of a new typhoon refuge at Mong Kok Tsai.

I have, &c., ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARIES.

The correspondence on the subject of the salaries of European civil servants was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday.

Sir Matthew Nathan, in his despatch of 13th July, 1906, pointed out the strongest argument against payment of sterling or exchange compensation salaries at any rate other than the current one is that by the agreements which officers have expressly or impliedly entered into they have no legal claim to any other rate. Against this however must be set the fact that it is impossible to expect a satisfied Civil Service in which the spending power of officers' salaries is constantly being reduced through no fault of their own and that with a dissatisfied Civil Service the work of the Colony is not likely to be efficiently performed, while new recruits of the desired stamp will be deterred from joining by the complaints of those who are constantly realising with greater resentment the unfavourable conditions under which they are now serving. The fact that the Colony raises its revenue and frames its estimate of expenditure in dollars and not apparently in pounds above the rate of exchange at which the annual estimates are made, adds to the dissatisfaction arising from the present condition of affairs.

HIS EXCELLENCY submitted several schemes the most important of which was the one which he favoured most was the third. It was as follows:—

"A third scheme would be to fix upon some rate, and if the dollar goes above it, to pay the dollar equivalent at that rate, and if it goes below it, to pay at the average rate of the preceding month. If, for instance, a 2/- rate is fixed upon then when the dollar is above 2/-, officers drawing sterling salaries would receive 10 dollars to the £, and if below 2/-, some greater number according to the exchange of the previous month. 2/- would be an arbitrary, but convenient, rate to fix. It is considerably higher than the rate current at the time of the sterling salaries by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 13th June, 1906, but since that date officers have on the whole gained by the low exchange, and they would again profit if the gold value of silver fell, while they would not lose if it rose. The practical effect of this scheme, if carried out, would be to convert sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payments, if the dollar value rose above 2/-."

Then comes the important letter of March 8th, 1907, in which Sir Matthew writes:—

"My Lord,—In accordance with paragraph No. 222 of the Rules and Regulations of H. M. Colonial Service, I have the honour to transmit to you the despatch of the 13th of June, 1906, on the subject of the salaries of officers of this Government in relation to the exchange value of the gold or gold equivalent in which they are paid. The first memorial, addressed to me for transmission to Your Lordship is signed by Sir F. T. Pigott, Chief Justice, by Sir H. S. Berkeley, who has since resigned from the Colonial Service, and by Mr. S. T. Dunn, Superintendent of the Medical Service Department. It purports also to present the views of Mr. H. R. Phelps, the Local Auditor and of the late Harbour Master. The second memorial also addressed to me for similar transmission in the event of my being satisfied of the general correctness of the figures it contains, signed by the remaining heads of departments and of the Director of the Observatory, who is about to retire from the service, it is also signed by the assistant heads in some of the principal offices. In forwarding it Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Attorney General, stated that no names of officers in posts below the 2nd class had been appended to it because it was thought undesirable to multiply signatures but that the signatories claimed to speak for all ranks of the Government Service."

I also forward in duplicate a letter on the same subject addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, who gives his reasons for not signing either of the memorials referred to above.

I further transmit a copy of a petition addressed to me through the Colonial Secretary which, with minor alterations to make it applicable to different departments, has been signed by practically all the European Officers of the Medical, Veterinary, and Public Works Departments. Slightly different petitions, of which copies are annexed, have been submitted by the Masters of Queen's College, by the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments, and by the European contingent of the Police Force.

Two letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 26th February, both forwarded at the request of Sir F. T. Pigott form the last enclosure to this despatch. The first is from the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments, and the second is from the European contingent of the Police Force.

2. It will be seen that except in the Post Office and in the Education Department, where members have recently received increases in salary, the complaint of the insufficiency of emoluments in the existing circumstances of exchange is universal throughout the European officers of the Hongkong Government.

3. The first of the memorials referred to above embodies some inaccuracies. Experience has not shown that "the dollar has risen more than 60 in 18 months" nor that "the utmost concession a few tradesmen have made is a reduction of 5 per cent. in their prices." The sterling equivalent of the dollar has not been below 1/10 since the 11th October, 1904, and has never risen to 2/4. Several important firms have reduced their prices between 10 and 20 per cent. since that date. The statement that "so far as European tradesmen are concerned the price of goods has a long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling charged in England" is not applicable to all goods nor is it correct to lay down that customs duties in other Colonies "at most add 10 per cent. to the price." Though 82 1/2 a month may be the mean rate of a house on the Peak of officials in the position of the signatories of the first memorial (of whom one however is provided with Government quarters) it is certainly not the average rent of houses occupied by Government officers. The statement that "landlords do not find house properly a profitable investment" put forward to show that "it is hardly possible to anticipate any reduction of rent" is incredible. I am informed also that there has during the last year been a tendency of rents of houses in the Peak and Upper Levels of Victoria to fall slightly.

The statement that "servants' wages are roughly no less than \$100 a month, including 4 chair coolies" does certainly not apply, as it is said to do, to "all classes of officers." Subordinate officers do not keep 4 chair coolies and conveyance allowance of \$15 to \$40 is given to officers whose duties require them to make use of vehicles.

In view of these inaccuracies, which it has been my duty to point out, there is much in the memorial worthy of Your Lordship's consideration and I would draw special attention to its 11th paragraph.

4. The second memorial puts the case of officers on the whole moderately and correctly, except that in my opinion Table A which is intended to show that a head of a junior department requires to live reasonably on \$3,000 or say \$2 to the £, 21,100 per annum, and a junior officer \$4,200, or say \$2 7/5 per annum does, as seems to have been anticipated by the memorialists in para. 8 of the document, prove somewhat too much. But I am satisfied that the general accuracy of the statements and figures in the case of those items of living which are paid for on a silver basis has gone up at least 20 per cent. since 1902 when the Sterling Salary Scheme was introduced and during which year the average gold value of the dollar was 1/8. A factor which has undoubtedly contributed to this rise in the increasing wealth of the community, as evidenced by the growth in the revenue of the Colony, from \$4,001,074 in 1902 to an amount estimated at \$6,448,25 for 1907, a fresh taxation having been imposed to account for this increase of about 30 per cent.

5. The remaining petitions call for little comment. That submitted by the Medical Department does not gain force by being signed by an entire staff of nursing sisters to whom much that is contained in it does not apply. Though the Police are undoubtedly prejudicially affected by receiving a smaller number of dollars now than they did formerly, it must be borne in mind that they get considerable extra silver allowances and free quarters, fuel, light, uniform and passages home and out again for themselves and families; they are thus better off than other European public officers in the Colony.

6. From a consideration of the memorials and petitions and of such other information bearing on the matter as I have been able to collect I have come to the conclusion that the case for the memorialists and petitioners can succinctly and fairly be put in the following terms:—

In the last five years the number of dollars received on account of sterling and exchange compensation salaries has been reduced 25 per cent. In the same time the expenditures of senior and somewhat more of the junior officers have increased by rise of prices at least 20 per cent. while sterling payments which are not paid or less of the total have decreased by not more than 10 per cent.

7. The purchasing power of an official's sterling salary according to the above statement is in 1907—2/5 by 4/5 plus 1/10 or 1/5 per cent. of what it was in 1902.

Neglecting rise in price for local produce and labour as being probably independent in its cause of the alteration in the gold value of the dollar the proportion of purchasing power of sterling salaries in 1907 to what it was in 1902 resulting solely from this alteration is 2/3 plus 1/10, or 75 per cent.

On similar lines the proportion of the purchasing power of sterling salaries in March 1907 to what it was in November 1904 is due solely to the alteration in the value of the dollar from 1/10th to 1/10th of a £ is less than 9/10 (2/3 plus 1/3 by 1/10) or 93 per cent.

8. From whatever point of view these figures are considered it cannot be questioned that there has been a heavy fall in the purchasing power of sterling salaries in the last few years and it could scarcely be expected that this fall should be without its effect on the efficiency of the Service generally. Apart from general dissatisfaction several cases have already occurred in which good men have been lost to the Colony by the unattractiveness of the present outlook.

9. Since the memorials above discussed were submitted, I have received despatch No. 236 of the 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph of which Your Lordship regrets being unable to reconsider the decision that a rise of staff was unjustifiable and unnecessary at the present time and goes on to state that "in any case the fact that in spite of economy of Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase in salaries." In this connection I would point out that the Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a 2/- rate, so that the current rate is now over 2/4d, so that unless this rate falls appreciably or compensation is given for its high 1/10, the amount that will be expended on sterling salaries in the year will fall considerably short of the estimate.

10. Subsequent to the above quoted despatch I understand that Your Lordship on the 8th January last asked of the Governor of the Straits Settlements what solution of the salaries question would be applicable to Hongkong as well as to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Sir John Anderson has been good enough to favour me with a copy of the despatch he wrote in reply—No. 60 dated the 31st January, 1907,—the 11th paragraph of which suggests that salaries in Hongkong should be paid at the rate of the day so long as it does not exceed 2/2 and that if the rate exceeds 2/2 the salary should have a percentage added to it equivalent to 1/48th of the excess of the rate over 2/2.

For simplicity it is suggested that in place of the above an additional cent should be given on every dollar for every 1/4 that the dollar rises above 2/-. With nine dollars to the pound sterling, or the dollar at rather more than 22 1/2d, as at present, Sir John Anderson's scheme would mean an immediate addition of 5 per cent. to salaries. This would not remove present grounds of complaint.

11. A more acceptable scheme would be if an additional cent were given on every dollar for every 1/4 that the dollar rises above 2/-. With the dollar at 2/3 the addition would then be 10 per cent. If it went to 2/6 the addition would be 24 per cent. which might be laid down as a maximum instead of the 12 per cent. suggested by Sir John Anderson.

12. I regret the delay, due to my recent illness and absence and to the complicated nature of the question, in forwarding the memorials and petitions submitted to me in October and November of last year, and I would urge on Your Lordship the necessity for some early action being taken in the matter with which they deal.

Then follow the enclosures.

The reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is appended:—

Downing Street, 28th March, 1907.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 1 of your despatch No. 236 of November 26th last, I have the honour to inform you that I have now given further consideration to the question of the effect of the increased exchange value of the dollar on the emoluments of those officers of the Government service, whose salaries are fixed in sterling or, being paid at the rate of 3/- to the dollar, are practically on a sterling basis.

As you are aware, I have previously not seen my way to allow any concession on this point, mainly on the ground that, if exchange continues to rule high a reduction in local prices must presumably be only a matter of time.

I understand, however, that the adjustment of prices, which might be expected, has not yet taken place and, in the circumstances, I am willing to modify my previous opinion and to consent to some additional payment, as a temporary measure, to officers paid on a sterling basis who under present conditions find it difficult to live with fair comfort on their salaries.

I would, therefore, propose that, if you and the Legislative Council agree, a local allowance should be paid to these officers (within the limitations mentioned hereafter)

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I would, therefore, propose that, if you and the Legislative Council agree, a local allowance should be paid to these officers (within the limitations mentioned hereafter)

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These allowances will not be pensionable and will not be paid while an officer is on leave of absence.

4. As at present advised, I am not satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for granting these allowances to officers whose salaries exceed £1,000 a year. It can scarcely be argued that such officers find it difficult to live with fair comfort on their salaries, and it must be remembered that their local expenditure (which alone is affected by the rise in the exchange value of the dollar) is less in proportion to their income than that of less highly paid officers. If, however, you take a different view, I shall be glad to receive, and consider, your observations on the point and in the meantime I will defer coming to a final decision upon it. I may add that, if the limit of £1,000 is finally adopted, in the case of officers whose salaries are nominally fixed in dollars, payable at 3s., the salary should be regarded as exceeding £1,000 if the sterling salary attached to the post is more than that sum.

5. Shortly before the end of the period of three years, to which I have proposed to limit the grant of the allowance, I shall expect to receive a full report on the cost of living and on market prices in Hongkong showing how far local prices have adjusted themselves to the enhanced sterling value of the dollar, a posing the rate of exchange still to be high. On the receipt of this report, the question of continuing the local allowance will be reconsidered, but it must be understood that it will not be renewed unless the step can be justified by reference to the local conditions obtaining at the time.

I have, &c., ELGIN.

Governor Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G.,
Then followed this correspondence:—

1st May, 1907.
Officer Administering the Government to Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters The Manager.

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NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, 1181

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on the GREEN, on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing at 9 p.m. Madras String Band will be in attendance. Tickets: \$1 each can be obtained from Members, or at the Gate.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary, 1213

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MESSRS. JEEJEEBOY & CO., 25, Hollywood Road, beg to inform their Customers and the General Public that they now have on Sale the following brands of COGNAC which are purchased by consignees throughout Indo-China:

Process 1 doz. bottle.
BOUTILLIER, G. BRIAND & Co's \$25.00
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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1152

KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Godowns, Nos. 171 to 178, SHAK TONG TSUI, Praya West, or (M. L. No. 24 to 205), formerly known as the Po On Godown, the lease for which having expired, has been taken possession of by the Landlord, and business will be hereafter continued under the name of the KUNG YIK GODOWNS. The owners are prepared to accept goods on storage at very moderate rates, and avail of the opportunity to give notice that loans at most favourable rates of interest may be obtained from the Undersigned against goods stored in the KUNG YIK GODOWNS.

The KUNG YIK GODOWNS, Agents The SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD., SAM WANG & CO., LTD., TELEPHONE: No. 321, ADDRESS: 51, Queen's Road Central, U YUK CHI, Managing Director, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. 1167

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Sanitary excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hard-ware, Metal, Metal, Steel Bilar and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke, and General Merchants, No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Vaux Road Central) Telephone No. 613, Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907 will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th instant to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1196

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be Payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 12th July, 1907. 1205

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N.S. 420, dated Hongkong 9th July, 1902 for Ten Shares of this Bank numbered 14321 to 14332 inclusive registered in the name of CHEUNG PO CHO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of August, 1907, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. N.S. 420 will be therefor treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1210

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the INCREASE of the BUSINESS of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., Wine Merchants of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with Limited liability under the name and style of MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm will be received, and paid, by MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD., H. PRICE & CO., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1150

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, RATANJI JAMSETJI TATA and RATANJI DADABHAI TATA have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP under the name and style of TATA SONS & COMPANY from 1st April, 1907. The current businesses of their present respective Firms of TATA & SONS and TATA & COMPANY have been taken up by the New Firm of TATA SONS & CO. as from 1st July, 1907.

Hongkong, 10th July 1907. 1195

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SMART CHINESE-SPEAKING FOREIGNER for Canton, State Agent, Experience, Nationality and Salary to— COMPANY, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. 1217

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TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY Situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's Wharf and facing the river. The lots contain by measurement 50 "changes" or thereabouts. This Deed can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

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100 for \$0.80 50 for \$3.40
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TO LET.

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TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPADRES DEPARTAMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to— SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 800

TO LET.

NO. 1 WEST END TERRACE, SHAMSHU, Canton.

Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 191

TO LET.

"BERL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, KOWLOON. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, CARNARVON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to— HEWAN & Co., No. 15, Connaught Road, West, Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 324

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE-ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to— JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE— 18 WANCHAI ROAD.

GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.

Apply to— "K," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 870

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to— ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to— AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street. GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 94

TO LET.

"STONEHEVED" 35, Robinson Road, Nos. 52, 57 and 59, CAINE ROAD, Nos. 27, 31, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. 1103

TO LET

TO LET.

QUEEN'S GARDENS No. 10, for August and September. Rent \$10 a month.

Apply to— A. W. BREWIN, Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1211

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.

Apply to— MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1161

TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to— No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong. Cheap rent.

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION, SHAMSHU—CANTON.

Apply to— POWELL GRANT, Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 1209

TO LET.

TWO LET in SUN LIFE BUILDING, French Concession, Large, Well-lit Offices. Godowns also, if required.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Drilling Rooms.

Apply to— NO. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbeck MacGregor), BELLILLO TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3 and 4, ALBANY, No. 5, BELLILLO TERRACE, Corner House, 1st Floor.

Apply to— NO. 1, DES VEAUX VILLAS (Peak), No. 1 and 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1102

TO BE LET.

SHAMSHU—CANTON, No. 24, From the 1st January, 1906, Premises now occupied by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

Apply to— JERSEN & CO., Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. 1197

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.

Apply to— REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

TO LET.

NO. 23, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, Immediate Possession.

Apply to— THE COMPADORE, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 835

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in Collage Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Gleazely". Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters.

Apply to— ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD., Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on Third Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices.

Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1158

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH" CONDUIT ROAD.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.

OFFICES in King's Building and York Building.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1160

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East.

Apply to— CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

TO LET.

STORAGE. For COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FEET. 399 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply— GEO. FENWICK & Co. LTD., Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1106

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,250,000
PAID-UP £625,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

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INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months 4 1/2%
" 6 " 4%
" 3 " 3 1/2%

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager, Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

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DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLOCH & CO.
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.
MANNESMANN & CO.
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN
JACOB S. H. STERN
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BAYERSISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager, Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 25

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CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS Yen 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung, Lianyung, Mukden, Tieling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 1/2% per annum
" 6 " 4 1/2%
" 3 " 4%
" 1 " 3 1/2%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager, Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

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MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

RACHEL, PLEYEL, ROSENKRANZ,
KEMMLER, HOFF & HOFF,
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The Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS
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Hongkong, 13th April, 1907.

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**NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906
£17,887,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 887,500 0 0
II. FUND... 3,356,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.**
OF AIX LA-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account
Sales rendered and settlements effected
promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road
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Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
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also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's
Road Central.

Good Panorama Views of Hongkong,
recently taken, on sale.

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Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate.
Late of the Hongkong Typewriting
Bureau 84, Queen's Road Central
(First-floor). 778

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong. 21st September, 1903. 778

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The Placem Experts
in Prudential Bonds.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
PARIS.
SECURITIES issued by PARIS
European Gov'ts and
Municipalities offering
prospects of immense returns.

To be purchased for cash or on the
"Cunliffe" system of monthly payments.
CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest estab-
lished firm of dealers in Prudential Bonds in the
world, offer advantages absolutely un-
obtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed.
Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers
checked after every drawing. Results of Draw-
ings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds ad-
vised at once. Prizes collected free of charge.
Bonds purchased "at sight". Loans granted
on Premium Bonds. Services continue until
last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.
1013

**LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.**

**EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.**

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,

26, DES VOUT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The annual report of the Resident General
is contained in a supplement to the *Selangor
Gazette*.

Following are some extracts:—

Revenue for 1906.
827,223,475 (Colony \$4 million)
Expenditure.
\$18,899,425 (" 3)

Total Surplus Assets
827,223,475 (" 3)
(Gold 232,444, Rs 61 mill, Tanjong Pagar
\$2 million, disbursements account Johore \$5
million.)

Total.
214,434,791
(Tin and tin-ore 1 million pikuls say 60,000
tons; gold 2 of a ton; rubber 355 tons.)
Land alienated on permanent title 14 million
acres.

The output of tin in 1906 was very nearly the
same as that of 1905. But the average price of
tin in 1906 was \$32 a pikul, whereas in 1905 it
was \$39.00.

Sir William Taylor writes:—
1771 chests of opium were imported, a number
in excess of the imports of 1905. The average
cost of a chest of opium in Singapore was \$775,
and the duty payable on importation here is
\$390, so that every chest brought in cost not less
than \$1,165.

Towards the end of 1906 there was a sharp
drop in imports of opium due to an acute
and energetic anti-opium crusade. Different
opinions are expressed by different authorities
as to the value and lasting effects of the
movement, and as to the merits of the so-called
cure, one thing, however, appeared to be fairly
well established, that it is not difficult for an
opium smoker to give up the use of the drug.

A very important matter in connection with
immigration is the question of health. Careful
observation is possible in respect of the status
or indentured, and with respect to these the
results are not wholly satisfactory. The estates
which indentured labour is employed are for
the most part in Perak, and while it is so far
satisfactory that a substantial increase of the
indentured population has been accompanied by a
decrease in the death-rate, the general condi-
tions prevailing on more than one of these
estates was not satisfactory. Out of a total
population of 3,113 there were 229 deaths, in-
cluding 31 cases of cholera, of which there was
an outbreak on one estate about the middle of
the year. Excluding the cholera cases the death-
rate was 7.34 per centum, a marked improvement
on the rate for 1905 but still much higher than
it should be. As usual the largest proportion,
some 70 per cent, of the deaths are due to bowel
complaints. The subject is occupying the
careful attention of the officers of the Immigra-
tion Department, who will do all in their power
to induce estate owners and managers to
improve the health of their labourers. The
essential factor in the gradual elimination of
disease would appear to be a good and sufficient
water supply, and every possible effort must be
made to secure this.

Elsewhere than in Perak, and everywhere in
the service of the Public Works Department,
the health of the indentured immigrant has
been good.

In Selangor and Negri Sembilan, where the
majority of indentured immigrants are em-
ployed, the health was generally good in the
first half of the year but later there was a great
deal of sickness, more particularly on newly
opened estates in certain districts, fever and
dysentery being the chief complaints. Serious
cases were sent to, and treated in, the
Government hospitals, additional accommo-
dation having been provided as a consequence
in some instances. Far too many of
the cases were removed to hospital too
late for effective treatment. This is due
to more than one cause, to the want of a
skilled person on most of the estates capable
of diagnosing cases and affording relief,
the distance of many of the estates from the
hospitals, and the more than reluctance of the
Tamil labourer to be sent to the hospital. The
law imposes on employers the duty of providing
hospital accommodation on estates, and while
of these responsible they must be made to comply
with the law and make suitable provision for the
treatment of their sick labourers. There should
be available on, or in close proximity to, every
estate the means of treatment in all cases, the
more serious cases being removed to the Govern-
ment hospitals, where possibly better attention
could be given to them than in the estate
hospitals.

INOCULATION FOR ENTERIC.

ITS PROTECTIVE VALUE IN THE BRITISH
ARMY.

The May number of the journal of the Royal
Army Medical Corps contains three highly
important articles on the subject of protective
inoculation against typhoid fever. The first
two of them, by Major W. S. Harrison, both
of the R.A.M.C., are chiefly of a technical
character; but the third, by Lieutenant E. J.
H. Luxmoore, R.A.M.C., contains an account
of an outbreak of typhoid fever among the 17th
Lancers, at Meerut, and of the effects of
inoculation in controlling it, which will appeal
to all who are capable of appreciating facts.

The regiment left Scotland for India on Sep-
tember 6, 1905; its total strength, including
wives and children, being 593. Of this number,
150 persons were inoculated against typhoid by
Lieutenant Luxmoore either before embarkation
or during the voyage, but 23 out of the 150
refused to submit to the second inoculation,
which they were warned was necessary in order
to afford them the greatest attainable security.
On December 2nd, in the same year a draft
of the regiment, in all 96 strong, disembarked
at Bombay and joined headquarters. Some
of the men in this draft had been inoculated
before arrival, but the precise number was not
known at the time of Lieutenant Luxmoore's
report, the nominal roll not having then
arrived. Enteric fever appeared in the regi-
ment a few weeks after its arrival in India;
and, between that time and the following June
there were 63 cases and 11 deaths. Only 10
of the cases occurred in men who had been
inoculated, and both of these were in men who
had refused the second inoculation. They both
recovered.

Lieutenant Colonel Leishman, in his com-
mentary upon this history, points out its value
as affording evidence calculated to induce the
men of other regiments to avail themselves
of the efficient protection which is now offered
to them; and he explains the steps which have
been taken in order to render this protection
more complete, and to diminish still more the
trifling inconveniences which attend upon the
process.

How to be Beautiful—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait
Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Chamois will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.
654

OF INTEREST TO BATHERS.

Among those unaccustomed to swimming in
the open, the fear of catching cold is very
prevalent. At open water bathing places and
at public baths, one often hears persons express
apprehension as to the dangers that are likely
to follow any rapid change from heat to cold.
Such apprehensions may seem reasonable at first
sight, says Mr. William Henry, the hon.
secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society, but
if proper precautions are taken, there is
absolutely no danger, and it is better to enter
the water when heated than when cold.
Last Saturday, he writes, I cycled to Watford,
and on my arrival, called at the open bathing
place in the River Colne, situated close to the
arches over which the North-Western trains
pass into the station. Being very hot, I at once
started to undress. My action created con-
siderable astonishment, and several persons drew
my attention to the established popular maxim,
"Never venture into cold water when in a heat
—cool first"—a practice which cannot be too
severely condemned, as being most detrimental
to health as well as to the enjoyment of the dip.
The dread of the onset of cold water with a
heated skin has often been carried to ludicrous
lengths. I know of scoldboys who heated by
some exertion having been compelled to wait
about a naked state until the point of regula-
tion coolness was attained, before they were
permitted to enter the water. It is needless to
say that such cooling down of the body was
the best possible foundation for bad results
from bathing.

In any kind of cold-water bathing it is
a safe rule not to cool first, as popular pro-
verbial sayings because the reaction is in
proportion to the vigour of the circulation, and
because, when warm, the body is better able
to resist the action of cold water.

I often go in for a dip while in a perspiration,
and have never found any inconvenience or ill-
effect from the plunge. It should always be
remembered, however, that the undressing
should be done quickly, and that there should
be no lingering about and thinking whether or
not to take the plunge. The process of refrigera-
tion is taking place, and the bath, not the hanging
about, will be blamed, should any bad results
follow.

When the body is heated by exercise, it is a
safe rule to take a plunge, swim quickly for
say, half a minute, get out and rub the body all
over with the hands and a towel. This rubbing
will cause the blood to come to the surface of
the skin, and a healthy glow as well as a refresh-
ing feeling will be the result, after which a
distance swim may be indulged in with beneficial
effect.

After this swim one may indulge in a sun
bath, and so help to make the skin of one's
body like that of the face. In some countries
sun-bathing after a dip is largely practised.
In Sweden the open-air bathing-places are
crowded with bathers lying about in the sun,
in order to get brown all over and, if possible,
win the prize that is annually given to the
bather who has the best browned body. In
England we have not enough of the sun to
make such competitions popular, but by
bathing in the open and exposing the skin
with judgment to the action of air we may do
much to improve our health.

Delightful as it is to be able to bathe in
the open, it must always be indulged in with
caution. In the first place, avoid bathing in
isolated spots, for, should an accident occur,
a very obvious state of affairs may follow.
At the seaside and in most of the rivers and
lakes there are recognised spots for bathing.
These spots should only be used, as there is
sure to be someone at hand who can give a little
help when needed. When bathing from a boat
the rudder should be removed, and the bath-
er should always have a rope or a boat at the
side. It is a very dangerous practice to dive
from or enter the boat at the side, as in either
case the boat is liable to capsize.

I also wish to impress another matter on the
minds of those who take long swims in the sea
or a river, and that is—never indulge in such a
practice unless a boat is in attendance, for, apart
from the danger incurred, the example is a bad
one, and should be strongly condemned.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The A. L. str. *Nippon* left Shanghai for this
port on the 14th July, and is expected here
to-morrow a.m.

The Glen Line str. *Glenloch* left Singapore
on 16th July, and may be expected here on the
24th July.

The Indo-China str. *Fooksang* left Calcutta
for this port via the Straits on 12th July, and
may be expected here on or about the 28th July.

To soothe the Skin
smarting under the effects
of a tropical sun

**Calvert's
Prickly Heat
Soap**

Is specially adapted. Though indis-
pensable in cases of Prickly Heat
(whence its name) and other irritation
of the skin, it is also popular for
bath and general toilet use all the year
round being antiseptic (10% Carbolic),
perfumed and refreshing.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, Eng.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of
or preceding the departure of the English
Mails; also Table of the Yearly
Approximate Averages for 33 Years

From 1874 to 1906.

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PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 27th February 1907



Hong Kong
Agents
for Watson's
Dundee—

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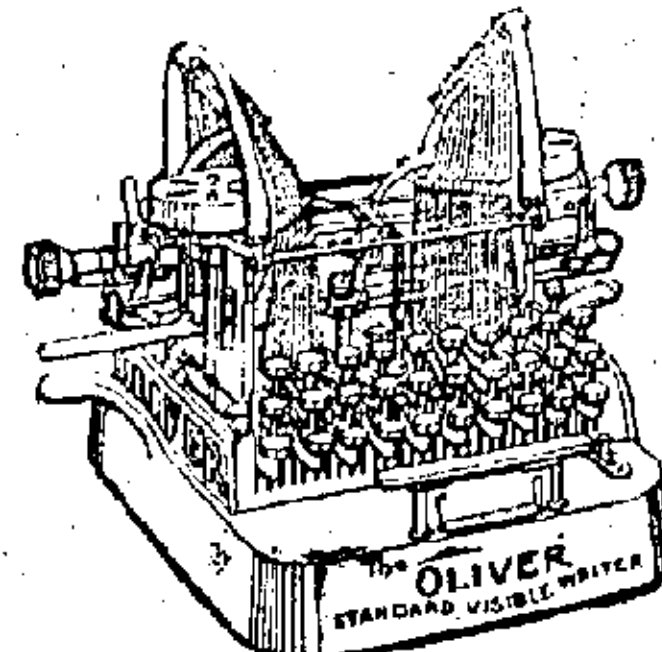
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ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1841.

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CENTRAL LINES "WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY" ARE
LITHOGRAPHED IN RED; THE OTHER PORTIONS OF THE LABEL ARE IN BLACK.
THE CAPSULE ALSO BEARS FACSIMILE SIGNATURE. 1147



SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS.

SELECTION OF VARIOUS MARKS

AT

PRICES RANGING FROM \$50 UPWARDS.

PURCHASERS WILL HAVE THE OPTION OF

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When full amount paid for Second Hand Machines will be deducted
from Price of New Machine.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.

1, PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1906.

(1055)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 CYLON MARU, Japanese str., 5,068, F. L. Payne, 16th July—Kobe and Shanghai 12th July.
 CHITEN, Chinese str., 16th July—Canton.
 GRENCHIE, British str., 2,399, W. Y. Larkins, 16th July—Singapore 11th July, General Chinese.
 HAKUHO, British str., 1,265, A. E. Hodgins, 16th July—East Port 15th July, General.
 —Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 HUICHOW, British str., 16th July—Canton.
 KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,531, K. Kori, 16th July—Bombay via Port 29th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 PERIA, British str., 2,744, W. Finch, 16th July—Shanghai 14th July, Mails and General—O. & O. Co.
 SPS, Norwegian str., 870, A. Steen, 15th July—Bangkok 8th July, Rangoon and West—Sander, Weller & Co.
 TIV, Norwegian str., 740, J. E. Engor, 16th July—Bangkok 7th July, Rangoon Chinese.

CLEARANCES.
 AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 16th July.
 The French str., for K. C. Wan.
 Kabanaka, German str., for Bangkok.
 Seland, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.
 16th July.
 CHITEN, British str., for Haiphong.
 HAILAN, French str., for Haiphong.
 HAKUHO, British str., for Swatow.
 HUICHOW, British str., for Swatow.
 KAGOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 SPS, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 TIV, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 STANDARD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 TAMEI, British str., for Manila.
 WAISHING, British str., for Shanghai.
 WILHELM, German str., for Kiangchow.
 YANOTSE, British str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The Norwegian str. Tiv reports: Wind West a light breeze, fine weather.
 The British str. Hailan reports: Moderate to light S.W. winds and fine clear weather throughout.
 The British str. Chiten reports: Fine clear weather with light to moderate S.W. winds and passing showers throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
 July 16th.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
 Kowloon Dock—Empress of India, Pouter, Mancho, Stanley.
 COMMERCIAL DOCKS.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
 IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
 —Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Steamship.
 "PREUSSEN."
 Captain C. Nabholz, will leave TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m. from the Company's buoy.
 Norddeutscher Lloyd, Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.
 "HAICHING."
 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at Noon.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to:
 DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
 SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALAO and IQUQUE, via JAPAN (YOKOHA, Kobe and Yokohama).
 With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.
 Steamers: Tons To Sale.
 "KATHERINE PARK" 4,800 1907 July at Noon.
 "KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.
 Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.
 K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.
 "AUSTRIA."
 Capt. A. Bilfer, will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 17th July.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to:
 SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

AMPSCHIFFS-REHEDEREI-UNION ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
 FOR NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship.
 "VERONA."
 Captain Debrun, will be despatched for the above Port on or about MONDAY, the 29th July, 1907.
 For Freight, apply to:
 CARLOWITZ & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.
 To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.
 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via SWATOW &c.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	STRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, M.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, HARVE & HAMBURG	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	k.w.	Girard	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	ERNEST SIMONS	Fre. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS &c.	SCHUTNIK	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	Middle of September.
NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brock	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE & HAMBURG	SPERZA	Ger. str.	k.w.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th August.
TRIESTE &c. via SINGAPORE &c.	HABSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Fille	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th September.
NEW YORK	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	C. Nabholz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 4th September.
NEW YORK	NIPPON	Aus. str.	—	E. Tarabochia	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
VANDALIA	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	—	Frank	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st inst., at 1 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	VERONA	Am. str.	—	Debrun	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd August.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	About 28th inst.
CALLAO (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	SHAWMUT	Am. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Aug., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via JAPAN	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via JAPAN	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via JAPAN	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Aug., at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 28th inst.
JAPAN	TIMORAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Second half of July.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	TAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	ZIETEN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAZIE	Fre. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARCTICUS	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	STURDEAN	Dan. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRANQUER	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of August.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANCHANG	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	End of August.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUKUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAJAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAJAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SURKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NAJASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "TAISANG" Wed. 17th July, Noon.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMANG" Wed. 17th July, 3 p.m.
 MANILA "LOONGSHANG" Friday, 19th July, 4 p.m.
 TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO "CHIPSING" Friday, 19th July, 4 p.m.
 REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.
 Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single & 65. Return \$100.
 Penang 85. Calcutta 170.
 * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.**
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

HONGKONG-MANILA.
 Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 20th July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 27th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.**
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.
AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).
 S.S. "ABERLOUR" On 23rd August.
 For freight and further information apply to **SHEWAN TOMES & Co., GENERAL AGENTS.**
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
 COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, HANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
 ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SOTRUDNIK"	Middle of August
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUER"	End of August
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SOTRUDNIK"	Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to **MELCHERS & Co., AGENTS.**
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RENNANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardess carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.
 In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" & "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG.
HABSBURG ... 1st August	SCANDIA ... 7th August
RENNANIA ... 1st September	HABSBURG ... 4th September
HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st October	RENNANIA ... 4th October
SILESIA ... 2nd November	

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.	NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
SAXONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 23rd July	TAISANG ... VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN ... 21st July
MARCELUS ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 25th July	LISSON, OFORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIAN" Persian Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.
WIK ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 28th July	SCANDIA ... HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 21st July
SLAVONIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 1st Aug.	HABSBURG ... NAPLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 23rd July
LIBERIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 14th Aug.	SAXONIA ... HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 20th Aug.
	HABSBURG ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE & HAMBURG ... 4th Sept.
	* Special attention of intending passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer and stewardess carried. Laundry throughout by electricity. Daily qualified VANDALIA ... NEW YORK ... 20th July.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.
 VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
SHAWMUT	9006	E. V. Roberts	About 7th Aug.
TREMONT	9006	T. W. Garlick	8th Sept.

† Cargo only.
 CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-tower ss. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
 For further information apply to **DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.**
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM TO FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VANICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship.
 "NIPPON."
 Captain E. Tarabochia, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 21st July P.M.
 This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight apply to **SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship.
 "SALAZIE."
 Captain Aillard, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 22nd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.**

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"ERNEST SIMONS"
 Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 1 p.m.
 This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian Line ss. "Dumbea," bound for Marcellus via BOMBAY and Aden.
 Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.
 Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:
 S.S. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.
 S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 20th Aug.
 S.S. "POLYTESIEN" ... 3rd Sept.
 S.S. "TOURNAI" ... 17th Sept.
 S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.
 S.S. "NERA" ... 15th Oct.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"DELTA."
 Capt. C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "MADEIRA," 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation on this vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Tea for London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marcellus and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PERIA" due in London on the 8th September, 1907.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars apply to **E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.**

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship.

"EMPIRE."
 Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.**

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For Freight and further information, apply to **DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.**

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, and SYRIA.	.....	About 17th July.	Freight and Passage.
ANTWERP	Capt. D. C. Grogan, R.N.R.	.....	.....
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, SUNDAY, and YOKOHAMA	.....	About 18th July.	Freight and Passage.
.....	Capt. G. M. Monford, R.N.R.	.....	.....
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 25th July.	Freight and Passage.
.....	Capt. A. L. Valentini	.....	.....
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS (DELTA)	.....	Noon, 27th July.	See Special of Call.
.....	Capt. C. L. Daniel	.....	.....

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 17th July, Noon.
SWATOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU & LLOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KORE	"TAIYUAN"	On 29th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 3rd August, 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 17th July, 1907.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPRESS LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN"	WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August
"MONTEAGLE"	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.	7th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.
"TARTAR"	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	THURSDAY, 26th Sept.	14th Oct.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, and 29th days from HONGKONG. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 232.

Intermediate on Steamers "Athens" and "Lafayette" 240, "442."

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Hake Pier.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS and FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "SOSHU MARU" FRIDAY, 19th July, at 10 A.M.

† FOOCHOW & A SWATOW, "SEIKO MARU" SUNDAY, 21st July, at 9 A.M.

† TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, "MASAN MARU" SUNDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

† ANPING VIA SWATOW, "FUKUSHU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRAULTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PREUSSEN"	Wednesday 17th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZIFTEN"	About Wednesday 17th July.
MANILA, FRIEDR. WILHELM, HAFEN, SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday 23rd July.
SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Sunday 28th July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	Second half of July
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being loaded and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., or S.S. "Himalaya" From Persian Gulf or B. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rabattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TOSCHIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 3.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CALLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undergrad GENERAL AGENTS in China and Japan for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South Africa, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

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AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK."

A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

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Extreme Length, 722 feet.

Length on Blocks, 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top, 99 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom, 89 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 34 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length, 533 feet.

Length on Blocks, 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top, 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom, 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 64 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length, 571 feet.

Length on Blocks, 554 "

Width of Entrance on Top, 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom, 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide, 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-

ANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILER, and also ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steam-

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specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

for service.

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NAVY BOILED

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